

BRITISH WAR AIMS DEFINED

Lloyd-George Declares Allies Will Stand By French Democracy to Death

ULTIMATE DESIGN OF PRUSSIA PLAIN

ENGLISH PREMIER'S SPEECH OVERTOPS ALL WORLD NEWS

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Premier Lloyd-George, addressing the trades' unions today on the subject of war aims, said that only the clearest, greatest and most just of causes could justify the continuance even for a day of "this unspeakable agony of nations."

The premier continued:
"We ought to be able to state clearly and definitely not only the principles for which we are fighting but their definite, concrete application to the map of the world."

"We have arrived," the premier went on, "at the most critical hour of this terrible conflict and before any government takes the fateful decision as to the conditions under which it ought either to terminate or continue the struggle it ought to be satisfied that the conscience of the government is behind these principles."

Mr. Lloyd-George said that during the last few days he had taken special pains to ascertain the views and the attitude of representative men of all sections of thought in the country.

The premier declared Great Britain was not fighting to take Constantinople from Turkey.

He had read the statement of labor's war aims, he continued, and had discussed the subject of war aims with former Premier Asquith and with Viscount Grey. Had the nationalist leaders in Ireland not been engaged with the tangled problem of Irish self-government he would have been happy to exchange views with them. He had consulted representatives of Great Britain's overseas dominions.

As a result of these discussions, although the government alone was responsible for the actual language he proposed using, there was a national agreement as to the character and purpose of the nation's war aims and peace conditions. He was speaking therefore not merely the mind of the government, but the mind of the nation and empire.

Not War of Aggression.

"We are not fighting a war of aggression the German people," declared Premier Lloyd-George. "The destruction or the disruption of the German people has never been a war aim with us since the first day of the war to now. The British people never aimed at breaking up the German peoples or the disintegration of their state. Our wish is not to destroy Germany's great position in the world but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination to devote her strength to beneficent tasks."

The premier continued with the declaration that Great Britain was not fighting to take Constantinople from Turkey nor destroy Austria-Hungary.

Not For Depriving Turkey.

"We are not fighting," he said, "to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or rich lands in

Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish."

"Our viewpoint," the premier declared, "is that the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that the old spirit of military domination was dead but that is a question for the German people to decide."

The basis of any territorial settlement must be government with the consent of the governed, the premier asserted.

Referring to the pronouncement made on December 25 by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at Brest-Litovsk peace conference, Lloyd-George said:

"It is impossible to believe that any peace could be erected on such a foundation. Mere lip service to the formula of no annexation, no indemnity and self-determination is useless."

Premier Lloyd-George said that an independent Poland comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desired to Poland was an urgent necessity for the stabilization of western Europe.

Regarding the German constitution, Mr. Lloyd-George said Great Britain was not fighting to destroy it although it considered a military autocratic constitution a dangerous anachronism. After his reference to the desirability of the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany, he continued:

"The days of the treaty of Vienna are long past. We can no longer submit the future of European civilization to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or nation."

Therefore, government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement."

Disposition of German Colonies.

Speaking with regard to the disposition of the German colonies, the premier said:

"They are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of their native inhabitants."

The prime minister said that democracy in Great Britain would stand to the last by the democracies of France and Italy.

"We should be proud to fight to the end," he declared, "side by side with the new Russian democracy. So would America, France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia act independently, they have no means to arrest the catastrophe. Russia can only be saved by her own people."

Great Wrong in 1871.

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death," the premier continued, "in the demand the French make a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871 when Alsace-Lorraine was torn away from them. This great wrong has poisoned the peace of Europe

for half a century and, until it is cured, healthy conditions cannot be restored."

"Reparation means recognition," the premier said. "Unless international right is recognized by insistence on payment for injury done in defiance of its canons it can never be a reality."

Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Rumania. The complete withdrawal of alien armies and reparation for injustice is the fundamental condition of a permanent peace.

Prussia's Designs Known.

"Nobody who knows Prussia and her designs toward Russia can doubt her ultimate intention," Mr. Lloyd-George said. "Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia she does not mean to surrender any of the Russian provinces and cities now occupied. Under one name or another they will henceforth be part of the Prussian dominions ruled by the Prussian sword and the rest of the Russians will be enticed or bullied into complete economic and ultimate political enslavement."

"We regard as vital," said the premier, "the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue."

"We also mean to press that justice be done to the men of Rumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations."

"If these conditions were fulfilled, Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would conduce to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe instead of being an instrument of the pernicious Prussian military autocracy."

Complete Restoration of Belgium.

The premier said the first requirements always made by the British and their Allies had been complete restoration of the political, territorial and economic independence of Belgium, and such reparation as could be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. "This was no demand for war indemnity but insistence upon the fact that before there could be any hope of stable peace, this great breach of public law in Europe must be repudiated and, so far as possible, repaired."

"Although we agree with President Wilson that the breaking up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims," he continued, "we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted those Austro-Hungarian nationalities, who have long desired it, it is impossible to hope for removal of this cause of unrest in that part of Europe which so long has threatened its genuine peace."

Outside of Europe, Lloyd-George went on, he believed the same principles should be applied.

Status of Turkish Empire.

He added:

"While we do not challenge maintenance of the Turkish empire in the home lands of the Turkish race with its capital Constantinople—the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black sea being internationalized and centralized—Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions."

The premier told his hearers much had been said about the arrangement Great Britain had made with its Allies on this and other subjects. He could only say that as new circumstances like the Russian collapse and the separate Russian negotiations had changed the conditions in which the arrangements were made, the government was always ready to discuss them with the Allied nations.

Central Powers' Regrettable Omission.

"One regrettable omission we notice in the proposal of the Central powers," he said. "We believe a great attempt must be made to establish a great international organization as a means of

(Continued on Page 4)

RUSSIANS FAIL TO APPEAR

German Peace Delegates Find No One at Brest-Litovsk.

RECEIVE TELEGRAM

Transfer of Negotiations to Stockholm Is Requested.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—When the delegates of the Central powers arrived at Brest-Litovsk to resume the peace negotiations there, according to a Vienna dispatch to Zurich, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph company, All that awaited them was a telegram from the Russians asking for a transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm.

Although the Bolshevik foreign minister, Leon Trotsky, announced that the German peace terms would not be accepted, it was expected that the Russian delegates would return to Brest-Litovsk for the meetings which were to be resumed today, to inform the Central powers of Russia's attitude. The Russians requested transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm because they would have less difficulty there in obtaining full publicity concerning the negotiations, and also because they preferred a neutral place to the German eastern headquarters for holding the discussions. The German chancellor, Count von Hertling, told the reichstag main committee on Thursday that the German delegates had been instructed to refuse to transfer the negotiations to Stockholm.

Germans Attempt Clandestine Agreement.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Pending the resumption of conferences at Brest-Litovsk, no fresh developments are reported from Russia regarding the peace negotiations. Special dispatches from Petrograd report attempts by the German delegates at Petrograd to make some sort of a clandestine agreement with the members of the constituent assembly.

The correspondent of the Daily News says that the Germans are trying through a neutral diplomat to get into communication with members of the assembly. Their object is obvious, he adds, as the parties opposed to the Bolsheviks are quite ready to profit by the Bolshevik refusal to make peace and to tell the people that the Bolsheviks promised them peace but gave them war.

Bringing Pressure on Russians.

The version of the correspondent of the Daily Mail is that the Germans have been putting pressure, direct or indirect, upon the government in connection with the summoning of a constituent assembly as the Germans have been making it pretty obvious that they are unwilling to recognize the majority of the Russian people, or even as temporary trustees of the sovereign news. The Daily News' dispatch expresses fear that Germany will find the constituent assembly more amenable than the Bolsheviks in regard to making peace and to tell the people that the Bolsheviks promised them peace but gave them war.

Revolutionary Movement.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—A revolutionary movement has been unearthed by the government. Telephone and telegraph communication has been suspended and other precautions taken.

WANTS CONGRESS MEMBERS TAXED



Representative Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee is out for the repeal of that provision of the war tax law exempting the salaries of congressmen. Garrett thinks it is in extremely bad taste for the lawmakers to vote themselves a privileged class. He says tax dodging is tax dodging, in his opinion, though it has various forms.

ognize the rada on the basis that the basis that the Ukraine supply Germany with foodstuffs and recognize German economic interests in the Ukraine. Neither of these points, the correspondent adds, is to Little Russian taste but if the allies fail to help the Ukrainians or adopt a policy of compromise with the Bolsheviks the rada must have to yield and the Cossacks, too.

Civil War Raging.

Newspapers in Petrograd continue to report fighting in the south, where, according to the correspondent of the Times, civil war is raging fast and furious.

The Austro-German delegations in Petrograd profess to have information that the allies have decided to break relations with Russia. Perhaps this is the reason why the officials of the British embassy have taken pains to assure Trotsky that the departure of Sir George Buchanan is purely on account of ill health and that he would have left last March but for the persuasion of former Foreign Minister Terechenko. Trotsky also was told that the other members of the embassy have no intention of leaving Petrograd at present. F. O. Lindley, councillor of the embassy, remains in charge.

Amidst the whirl of events involving the rate of the nation, the Bolshevik government has found time to decree that Russia shall adopt phonetic spelling on January 14. Three vowels and one consonant were eliminated from the Russian alphabet.

AUSTRIA MORE LENIENT.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.—The Socialist newspaper Vorwarts of Berlin says that Dr. Edward David, the Socialist leader, told the reichstag main committee that the Austrians were more conciliatory than the Germans at the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The German under secretary for foreign affairs, Baron von dem Busche-Haddenhausen, denied this. He said no differences of any sort existed as between the German and Austrian delegates.

MEXICO TAKE OVER COMPANY FLEET

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—The object of the Mexican government in taking over the fleet of the Mexican Navigation company, it is announced officially, is to bring foodstuffs to Mexico from Central and South America. The vessels also are expected to bring about closer commercial relations with the other Latin-American countries.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

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TURKISH PEACE TREATY PROPOSAL

Free Passage of Dardanelles for Russians and Demobilization of Black Sea Fleet.

FRONTIER AS BEFORE

Guarantees for Territorial Integrity and the Independence of Persia.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory and the demobilization of the Russian Black sea fleet are provided for in the draft of Turkish peace terms presented to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd. Turkey, it is provided, is to retain her active army in consequence of the continuation of war against the Entente.

The main points presented in the draft by the Turkish delegates are given in the dispatch as follows:

1—Frontier lines to remain as before the war.

2—Within two years of the conclusion of peace the contracting parties shall conclude a convention respecting sea trade and consulates.

3—War losses incurred by individuals to be refunded.

4—Guarantees to be given for the territorial integrity and development of Persia on the basis of her entire independence.

5—Free passage to be granted Russian ships passing through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

6—Mobilization within limits to be permitted for national defense.

7—Russia to undertake to remove her armies to territories within the previous Russian borders in six to eight weeks after signing the peace agreement, leaving only one division to safeguard her frontier.

8—Russia to demobilize her army of special Armenian units and also to demobilize the Black sea navy.

9—Turkey to retain her active army in consequence of continuation of war against the Entente.

U. S. METHODS OF PURCHASING

Senate Comparing Foreign Systems With Those Em- ployed in This Country.

NEXT SUBJECT AVIATION

Major General Squier and Howard Coffin to Be Chief Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—How American methods in war material purchasing compare with those employed by foreign governments in this country engaged the attention of the senate war investigating committee today. The inquiry also was directed to show how American army supplies compare in quality with those bought by other nations. William B. Blanchi, purchasing agent for the Italian army, was the first witness called.

The next subject to be taken up by the investigators probably will be aviation with Major-General Squier, chief of the signal corps, and Howard Coffin, of the aircraft production board, as the chief witnesses.

The overcoat shortage at the various training camps has been remedied completely except at Camp Beauregard, La. Secretary Baker yesterday reported to the committee. There still exists a lack of woolen blouses at many camps, declared the secretary but no special efforts are being made to meet the demand.

SERBIAN ENVOYS VISIT SENATE

Leader Praises United States' Attitude and Believes America Will Lead World.

MUST WIN THE WAR

Monroe Doctrine, the Doctrine of the World—Serbia Greatest Sufferer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Serbian war mission to the United States was received in the senate today.

Dr. Vesitch, head of the mission, praised the attitude of the United States, voiced unalterable faith that this country "would lead the nations of the world unto the mountain of perfect peace and become the arbiter of them all," and offered to the American people "the heartfelt gratitude of a small, but an honest nation."

Monroe Doctrine World Principle.

Dr. Vesitch said Serbia accepted with enthusiasm the doctrine of Monroe as the doctrine of the world and was happy to be permitted to share the belief that right shall command might and that it ought not to be dishonored in its very inception. More than anybody, he said, Serbians believed that peace cannot subsist without justice, without liberty and righteousness.

"The Serbian nation with their kinsmen, the Croats and Slovenes," he said, "have suffered in this war more than any other nation. We have fought for our liberties as bravely as any one of the gallant Allies."

Morning Light Will Break.

"We, too, believe with you Mr. President of the Senate, we too, have faith today that the morning light will break in this good year at hand. We too have in this solemn hour a vision and we voice our unalterable faith that this magnificent republic is to lead the nations of the world unto the mountain of perfect peace and to become the arbiter of them all."

"When in the face of these ideals, the Allied governments, the Allied sailors and soldiers, the civilian men and women will have put forth all their energies, when in a co-ordinated unity of all our forces, all our war aims and of all our things, we win this fight—and we must win it, unless we are all to be crushed in slavery by the Prussian hell."

COAL FAMINE IN NEW YORK BROKEN

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—With the arrival here today of nearly fifty thousand tons of coal on barges that had been ice bound in the bay, fuel administrators expressed their belief that the backbone of New York's coal famine had been broken. Unless severe weather sets in again, it is expected there will be a steady flow of coal to the city in the next few days as more than 400,000 tons are reported at or near terminals.

JAPAN NOT FOR SEPARATE PEACE

MEXICO CITY, Friday, Jan. 4.—"If the enemy proposes a separate peace, no matter how advantageous, Japan will reject it," Baron Fugitaro Otomi, the new Japanese minister to Mexico, declared today in a statement concerning the attitude of his country. Japan, he said, would remain on the side of the allies and was co-operating in the war to her full extent.

MORRIS MADE BARON.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir Edward Morris, who recently retired as premier of New Zealand, has been made a baron in recognition of his service to the empire.

Austrian War Prisoners Put on Bold Front in Misery

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Friday, Jan. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—The officers commanding the fourteen hundred Austrian prisoners captured in the recent French success on Monte Tomba gave the correspondent an opportunity today of going among them and talking freely with officers and men on war conditions and to ascertain what the enemy still could do in carrying on the struggle.

A more miserable lot of human beings would be difficult to imagine. The officers were in even worse condition than the men.

The officers were unkempt and had not been shaved for a week. Their red hands looked like pieces of raw beefsteak. None had overcoats as all were wearing light trench uniforms when the French swept around them. Yet, despite this misery, they put on a surprisingly bold front and anyone thinking they are crushed is closing his eyes to facts.

The correspondent met the prisoners on a road leading to a town where they are being rounded up prepar-

tory to being set to work, or sent to a prison camp. One detachment carried spades and picks.

All Ages Among Prisoners.

All ages were seen among the prisoners. A coating of trench mud made them look worse than they really were for they had stout boots, leggings and overcoats. Some had shawls and blankets. Their headgear consisted of battered helmets and caps with heavy hoods. Each man got a small tin of meat was distributed. Of bread when food was distributed. The prisoners said it was the best food they had in weeks.

French Method New.

The correspondent was told by the prisoners that the method of the French attack was an entirely new experience for them as they seldom had undergone such murderous artillery fire. Most of the men were Moravians, Poles and Galicians.

The sudden French charge after the artillery fire, bowled them over before they had any chance to offer resistance.

Concerning the war they all expressed themselves as heartily sick of it and said that the Germans were keeping the others in the fight.

As the officers came from their quarters it was seen they were chiefly Hungarians with some Moravians and Dalmatians and one Galician. They were very cold and their first request was for warm food.

Asked about American entry into the war the prisoners gave it as an instance that the world was against them. One officer said their food supply was running low but it was better in Hungary than in Austria. They thought, however, that Austria-Hungary could hang on.

German Officer Silent.

A German artillery officer who was captured with the Austrians was giving quarters by himself but the commandant said that another German would soon arrive to keep him company. The German, while apparently civil, maintained complete silence on the war. His shoes and uniform looked in better condition than that of the Austro-Hungarian officers, but they were badly run down.

Germany Plans Aerial Fight on Enormous Scale

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Friday, Jan. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany's plans for aerial warfare on a larger scale than heretofore, it is indicated in documents taken from enemy prisoners, are founded upon published statements regarding the aerial warfare plans of

the United States. Information to this effect has reached the American expeditionary forces.

It is said that America intended putting machines by the tens of thousands into the battle area, and the Germans immediately enlarged their own plans in the expectation of offsetting the in-

creased enemy forces. Just when the enemy's program will be realized is uncertain but the information obtained in captured documents is regarding by ranking officers as making it extremely desirable for a speedier and complete development of American air service.